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Country programme document

Mozambique

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Mozambique is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $75,696,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $180,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2020.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

* E/ICEF/2016/13.

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Programme rationale

1. Mozambique is one of the most rapidly developing countries in Africa, with annual growth averaging 7 per cent, significant direct foreign investment, and potential for further resource expansion following the discovery of natural gas deposits. However, with prospective gas revenues yet to materialize, large debts constraining prospects for spending across all sectors, and a series of natural disasters and political crisis, among other challenges, there are concerns that progress towards the realization of children's rights might not take place at the pace initially envisaged. It is within this uncertain context that the UNICEF programme, 2017-2020, will aim to deliver results. Optimism remains, but as poverty and inequities in service delivery continue, UNICEF and partners will support the efforts of the Government to reduce child poverty, focusing in particular on the key concerns of child health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, protection and social inclusion.

2. The predominantly rural population of Mozambique increased from 22 million in 2010 to 25.7 million in 2015, with 13.3 million children under the age of 18.[1] Overall poverty is at 54 per cent and 48 per cent of all children live in absolute poverty.[2] Disparities continue between rural and urban areas, between the south and north of the country, and between boys and girls, which hamper overall development and limit opportunities for many children to access the resources and services they need to develop to their full potential. Over 50 per cent of households are food insecure, 24 per cent chronically, leaving them vulnerable to shocks (recurrent flooding throughout the country and drought in the south and centre) and undermining their productivity. Under-nutrition remains a key determinant for child under-development, with 43.3 per cent of children stunted.[3]

3. Maternal mortality rests at 408 deaths per 100,000 live births;[4] 20 per cent of these among girls under age 20. Progress has been made in reducing child mortality – under five mortality stands at 97 per 1,000 live births[5] and infant mortality is 64 per 1,000 live births.[6] Malaria accounts for 35 per cent of child mortality. HIV prevalence among adults is declining but remains at 11.5 per cent,[7] and 200,000 children live with HIV.[8]

4. Access to safe water and sanitation remains low. Forty-nine per cent of the population lacks access to improved water sources, rising to 63 per cent in rural areas.[9] Further, 79 per cent of the population does not use improved sanitation facilities. Ten million Mozambicans practice open defecation, 90 per cent of them in rural areas. Only half of the country's 11,922 primary schools have access to water and sanitation facilities, and maintenance and cleanliness are concerns. Cholera is a regular recurrence in times of annual flooding.

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[1] National Statistics Institute (INE), "Projections 2007-2040".
[2] UNICEF, "Child poverty and disparities in Mozambique", 2010.
[3] Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN), Baseline study on food and nutritional security, 2013.
[4] INE, Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2011.
[5] The United Nations official estimate for 2014 is 79.
[6] INE, Demographic and Health Survey 2011.
[7] INE and Ministry of Health, National survey on HIV prevalence in Mozambique (INSIDA) 2009/2010.
[8] UNICEF, State of the World's Children, 2013.
[9] WHO-UNICEF joint monitoring programme, 2015.

5. Despite significant progress in primary enrolment, less than half of children complete primary education and many drop out in the first five years, while enrolment stagnates in upper primary and secondary despite increased provision. An estimated 1.2 million children are out of school, more girls than boys, especially in the secondary age group, owing mainly to poverty and socio-cultural norms, such as early marriage and pregnancy. The 2013 national learning assessment found that only 6.3 per cent of third grade students had basic reading competencies. A 2014 World Bank survey revealed that only 1 per cent of primary school teachers have the minimum expected knowledge. It also highlighted high levels of absenteeism among teachers (49 per cent), directors (44 per cent) and students (about half of enrolled students are absent on any given day.)

6. The patriarchal nature of gender relations and negative social and cultural norms contribute to the widespread acceptance of violence against women and girls. Almost half (48 per cent) of women aged 20 to 24 were married before age 18. Child marriage and early pregnancy are associated with a significantly lower likelihood of primary school completion, higher maternal mortality, chronic under-nutrition and poverty; 58 per cent of women live below the poverty line. Mozambique has the eighth highest HIV and AIDS prevalence in the world, with young women four times more likely to be HIV positive than young men.[10]

7. Quality and coverage of basic social security programmes have improved, and domestic budget allocations dedicated to social protection show positive trends. However, the 2015 target figure for social protection programme beneficiaries represents only 17 per cent of households living in poverty. Birth registration has increased with the inclusion of mobile registration during child health weeks, but 40 per cent of children under five are still not registered.[11]

8. Adolescents are the fastest growing segment of the population of Mozambique. Estimates indicate that 45 per cent of the population is under 15, and 52 per cent is below 18 years.[12] Yet they are also vulnerable. Almost half of girls were reported to be married or in union before age 18,[13] and epidemiologic models estimate that 120,000 adolescents are living with HIV of whom 80,000 are girls.[14] Estimates for 2014 show that 18,000 adolescents aged 15 to 19 were newly HIV infected that year.

9. Yet the potential for adolescents is huge. Engaged, educated, healthy and productive young people can help break multi-generational cycles of poverty and contribute to strengthening their communities. The 2013 national youth policy provides a holistic guide for increasing youth development and participation, including the promotion and provision of sexual and reproductive health information and services for adolescents – also one of the priority groups in the 2015-2019 national HIV plan.

10. Recurrent natural disasters, compounded by climate change, and political unrest and economic crisis exacerbate these vulnerabilities and result in displacement of families and disrupt access to health and education services almost yearly in different parts of the country. Girls and women are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, making vital their inclusion in resilience-building programming.

[10] INSIDA, 2009 and Spectrum annual estimations.
[11] INE, 2014.
[12] INE, 2010.
[13] DHS, 2011.
[14] The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) global AIDS report, 2014.

Programme priorities and partnerships

11. In response to these complex challenges, and in the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2017-2020, the Government five-year plan (*Plano quinquenal do Governo*), 2015-2019, the Sustainable Development Goals and the UNICEF Strategic Plan, UNICEF and partners in consultation with the Government have developed a four-year programme to work for change for Mozambican children and women. With a strategic mix of interventions, the programme will drive progress towards the realization of children's rights by: (a) ensuring that children have access to critical social services and supplies to meet their basic needs; (b) promoting behavioural and social change; (c) advocating for changes in policies affecting children and the corresponding allocation and use of domestic resources; and (d) advancing systemic changes in health, education, water and sanitation and protection to address children's vulnerability to poverty and reduce persistent disparities. Programmatic focus is on the whole child, particularly the poorest and most marginalized. In Mozambique, however, this means many children, because vulnerability is deep and multi-dimensional poverty affects all the bottom four wealth quintiles, both in urban and rural contexts.[15]

12. The widespread presence of UNICEF on the ground, and its knowledge and access to the Government, make it well positioned to make valuable contributions to the children's agenda in Mozambique. After many years focusing on access to services it is clear that quality and equity are fundamental missing links in service delivery, along with closing gaps in access, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalized populations. Across programme areas, renewed efforts are needed to gather data and evidence for child-centred programming, and to advocate for the use of evidence in policy and budget decision making. UNICEF will continue to catalyse partnerships, bringing together the Government, academia, civil society, the private sector and citizens, including children and young people, for common action in support of child-centred, gender-focused and equitable results.

13. UNICEF will advocate to ensure that the particular realities facing women, girls and adolescents are highlighted and addressed, especially vulnerable adolescent girls who will be the mothers and leaders of the next generation. This will link strongly to a cross-cutting focus on HIV and AIDS. Gender equality analysis and programming underpin UNICEF work in Mozambique, through programmatic responses to gendered bottlenecks and barriers and through policy engagement with the Government and partners. Given the country's vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change, the programme will also have a cross-cutting focus on disaster preparedness and risk reduction leading to resilience-building.

14. UNICEF will work at the national level to influence policy and evidence-based planning and budgeting, collaborating with donors and the Government through sector-wide approaches. It will also have a foot on the ground at the sub-national level, particularly in the provinces of Zambézia and Nampula, which have the largest child population and consistently poor performance against child indicators. Programmatic convergence in these provinces will have a particular focus on nutrition, child-centred,

[15] Preliminary data from the 2015 household budget survey (*inqerito de orçamento familiar*) shows that the wealthiest fifth of Mozambicans spend 14 times as much as the poorest.

gender-responsive, evidence-based planning, and the adolescent agenda, including child marriage, violence prevention and education.

Outcome 1: Nutrition

15. Nutrition is a flagship issue for the United Nations and UNICEF in Mozambique, and a multi-sectoral approach is urgently needed at national and sub-national levels. The programme will work to develop replicable, sustainable integrated models, tied to government systems and capacities, with clearly defined roles for long-term action.

16. UNICEF will support the Government and partners to improve nutritional status among children in the first 1,000 days by focusing interventions on adolescent girls and lactating and pregnant women in order to reduce stunting, especially in high burden provinces. In addition, UNICEF will leverage partners to ensure optimal nutrition among school-aged children.

17. Interventions will concentrate on fostering multi-sectoral partnerships; leveraging increased resource allocation; developing legislation, strategies and plans; supporting the implementation of nutrition policies: strengthening sub-national coordination; and supporting behavioural change at the community level to improve infant and young child nutrition. Success will rely on multi-sectoral action, working closely with United Nations sister organizations, the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition, the Nutrition Partners Forum, the Ministry of Health and civil society.

Outcome 2: Health

18. More and more children are surviving past their fifth birthday, but significant challenges remain to maximize and sustain child survival gains. The health outcome centres on strengthening capacities for quality service delivery, and leveraging government resources and partnerships for sustainable health systems nation-wide. At the same time, programme outputs will support complementary creation of demand for quality health services, ensuring that adolescent girls, families and communities strive to access consistent and sustainable health services, adopt safe and healthy practices, and demand quality assistance for the well-being of their children, in partnership with local civil society and professional associations. Synchronizing efforts with development partners, UNICEF will focus on improving maternal, new-born and child health interventions, including elimination of mother-to child transmission of HIV and paediatric HIV, and treatment of acute malnutrition. Critical to success will be the expansion of the health system with the national roll-out of the community health worker programme, currently reaching over half of communities located more than eight kilometres from a health facility.

19. UNICEF will support demand for and access to quality and integrated maternal and new-born health services such as immunization, vitamin A, deworming and quality child nutrition rehabilitation services. Efforts will continue towards improving standards and practice for the delivery and use of maternal and child health services, including the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and paediatric HIV, and supporting the implementation of evidence-based health sector policies, strategies, plans and budgets to build a stronger health and nutrition system, under the leadership of the Ministry of Health and the National Council to Combat HIV/AIDS.

Outcome 3: Water, sanitation and hygiene

20. Young children are most at risk from inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene, including menstrual hygiene among school-aged girls. Although Mozambique has made progress in reducing under-five mortality, diarrhoeal diseases remain one of the leading causes of child death. Strong evidence indicates that the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programme is also an essential intervention to reduce under-nutrition, and is fundamental to improvements in health, education, gender equality and sustainable economic growth.

21. Perhaps more than any other programme area, the WASH outcome rests on demand creation, and the responsibility of individuals and communities to make their own change. Communities must claim and exercise their right to clean water and adequate sanitation facilities, and take responsibility for their use, maintenance and upkeep. Capacity development is needed in national, sub-national and local government institutions to create an enabling environment for scaling up coverage of water and sanitation services, and to leverage partnerships for water and sanitation in peri-urban areas and small towns. Concerted efforts will also be made to increase allocation of national resources and donors funding, since the government share of sector investments remains at only 20 per cent.

22. Working closely with the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources, its provincial directorates and the Water Regulatory Council, UNICEF will ensure that people in targeted rural and peri-urban areas and small towns have sustainable access to safe drinking water while observing adequate sanitation and improved hygiene practices. Strategies will include support to develop partners' capacities in policy development, planning and monitoring, programme implementation, financial resource leveraging and budgeting. Interventions will focus on: expanding community access to sustainable water services, supporting scalable service-delivery models: improving sanitation and hygiene practices in schools and communities; promoting women and girls leadership and participation in WASH programmes; and strengthening partnerships for humanitarian action and response. Other partners will include the ministries of Health, Education and Human Development, Finance and State Administration.

Outcome 4: Basic education

23. The Government is committed to education. The sector receives the highest proportion of the state budget (over 15 per cent), supported by the partner common fund, FASE, in which UNICEF is a key actor. The current education strategic plan, 2012-2019, the sector's third, emphasises access, retention, quality and learning, targeting teacher capacity and absenteeism, governance and institutional development. Education coverage has increased during the past decade but quality, understood as acquiring basic literacy and numeracy competences, remains a significant concern. Addressing this will require substantial efforts to boost teacher motivation, increase access to quality early learning opportunities, and strengthen system accountability and capacity to implement plans.

24. UNICEF focuses on early learning and primary education in order to 'get the foundations right'. Efforts will aim at leveraging domestic resources and partnerships, strengthening systems and governance, and removing bottlenecks in teachers' capacity development, early learning and dropouts. The serious problems of teacher and learner absenteeism needs attention, as does the pupil-teacher ratio, which in many parts of the country sees 63 pupils to one teacher in the lower grades. The programme will aim to ensure that more children have equitable access to early learning opportunities, acquire

basic literacy and numeracy competencies, and complete the primary education cycle. Special focus will be placed on adolescent girls while interventions will link with work in violence prevention and child protection, disaster risk reduction and water and sanitation, supporting safe and healthy spaces for children to learn.

Outcome 5: Child protection

25. In child protection, UNICEF seeks the holistic protection of children through strengthening social and child protection systems. This work will ensure that children under five are registered, live in a family and receive social protection when living in poverty, and that all children, especially adolescent girls, are protected from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, with special emphasis on preventing and ending child marriage.

26. The case management system is the core of the child protection programme, working to identify the most marginalized children and refer them to social and child protection services, such as the civil registration and vital statistics, and other social and justice services, including social welfare, health and education, linking results for a holistic approach to child welfare. Programme success will rely on strengthening community-based responses, providing quality expertise to the Government to enhance multi-sectoral coordination; on leveraging commitments and capacities for quality delivery at decentralized levels, operationalizing the national child-sensitive social protection strategy and the national child protection strategy in target provinces; and on strengthening justice services for children. Innovation will be emphasized through electronic civil registration, social protection information management systems and case management to leverage action for wider coverage.

27. UNICEF will work in partnership with the Government, the United Nations and civil society to ensure that children are at the centre of development, while seeking recommitment that the poorest and most marginalized children, including children with disabilities, benefit from a more effective child and social protection system.

Outcome 6: Adolescents and social norms

28. At the core of the UNICEF focus on adolescents is the promotion and protection of rights, particularly the rights of adolescent girls, which are essential to help them adopt healthy and protective behaviours and to allow them to participate in development processes in their communities and families. Strategic behaviour and social change and social norms programming will cut across all sectoral areas, using community-based platforms and media to achieve success for adolescents, but also in the health, nutrition, protection, WASH and education outcomes. The critical issue of HIV, including sexual reproductive rights, will be emphasized with the goal of reducing the risk of HIV infection, particularly for adolescent girls, towards an HIV-free adolescent generation. At the same time, UNICEF will strive to ensure that adolescents and young people have the space, voice and influence they need to make a difference in their world.

29. UNICEF will build on past successes to increase participation by encouraging behavioural change among adolescents and young people, leveraging national and local partnerships to create synergies for change. UNICEF will catalyse multi-sectoral coordination around policies and strategies relevant to adolescents; leverage domestic and partner resources; promote institutional capacity-building in communication for development; and foster adolescent engagement and participation.

Outcome 7: Social inclusion

30. Work on reducing inequalities and child poverty is based on the understanding that exclusion results not from a random event, but rather from policy decisions. Supporting social inclusion requires looking not just at those who are excluded, but also at the agents and decision processes that maintain a system of inequity. The long-standing success of the UNICEF programme in public finance and planning for children will form the centre of social inclusion work, bolstered by a strengthened focus on research and evidence to create an even stronger advocacy platform for child rights and gender equality. The programme is built on a framework of promoting policy innovation based on evidence-generation, engagement with key players, and assessment of results, nurturing iterative processes of finding and fitting solutions that work. Convergence across these outcome areas will yield results in investment cases for children, inclusive growth, governance and child poverty.

31. UNICEF will work to ensure that all children benefit from evidence-based social and economic policies that address multi-dimensional poverty and advance the equitable realization of their rights. It will concentrate on leveraging research and evaluation on child poverty to inform policies on inclusive and equitable development, promoting partnerships with universities and think tanks, and empowering civil society organizations to use data and research for advocacy. At the same time, it will highlight capacity development in national and sub-national planning and budgeting for child and gender-focused investment; and evidence-generation to bolster the scaling up of and investment in sustainable cross-sectoral social protection policies and systems, such as the child grant.

Outcome 8: Programme effectiveness

32. Through programme effectiveness, UNICEF will support and consolidate wider programme gains. The country programme will address the standard effectiveness outputs of coordination, external communications, planning and monitoring linked with a strong gender focus, the harmonized approach to cash transfers, knowledge and learning. In addition, it will emphasize partnerships and advocacy, and key cross-cutting areas to support results across all outcomes. These will include innovation, resilience, climate change, disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, and support to sub-national coordination.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Nutrition	4 000	24 000	28 000
Health	10 000	42 000	52 000
Water, sanitation and hygiene	12 000	32 000	44 000
Basic education	12 000	20 000	32 000
Child protection	12 000	33 000	45 000
Adolescents and social norms	10 000	16 000	26 000
Social inclusion	8 000	5 000	13 000
Programme effectiveness	7 696	8 000	15 696
Total	**75 696**	**180 000**	**255 696**

Programme and risk management

33. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results embodied in the Government five-year plan. It serves as the primary tool of accountability to the Executive Board for results and for resources assigned to the programme at country level. It has been designed in alignment with the UNDAF, 2017-2020, outlining the UNICEF contribution to government and United Nations priorities, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2017-2020.

34. During preparation of the country programme, 2017-2020, UNICEF undertook a risk assessment, identifying potential bottlenecks to implementation and to the organization's ability to deliver on results. The potential risks include insufficient evidence and weak monitoring systems to establish programme impact, political instability and internal conflicts, recurrent emergencies, partner fraud and misuse of resources, and inadequate resource allocation for child development. All of these will be addressed systematically throughout the programme cycle. A strengthened evaluation function will support additional programme research and evaluation, serving as a basis for policy advocacy to influence fiscal allocations. Disaster risk reduction has been mainstreamed through all outcome areas, and partner training in resource management will continue to be a priority.

35. The process of programme development has been deliberately participatory, including partners at all stages. Staff have been actively included in programme design and management planning.

Monitoring and evaluation

36. The country programme, 2017-2020, and the UNDAF include a robust monitoring framework, focused on continual measurement of progress against key benchmarks. Additionally, the UNICEF programme falls within the Eastern and Southern Africa

Regional Office regional compact, allowing for the measurement of commonly agreed regional indicators to support corporate priority results. Support for improved programme and humanitarian performance monitoring and capacity strengthening for UNICEF and partners will be central to the implementation and monitoring strategy.

37. UNICEF will continue its work with partner ministries to ensure relevant and reliable data are regularly produced at the national and sub-national levels, and the ongoing measurement of the situation of children. Key national data milestones in forthcoming years will include the comprehensive violence against children study (2016), the national census (2017) and demographic and health survey (2018-2019). At the same time, UNICEF will support evidence-based planning and budgeting at national and decentralized levels, aiding the Government and partners to identify excluded children, and orient budgets and plans to support their development. Special attention will be given to monitoring the impact of natural disasters and the political and economic crisis on the situation of children. Major programme evaluations will include: evaluation of the pivotal child health workers programme, the community-led total sanitation approach, and the soon-to-be-implemented child grant.

38. Finally, in coordination with the Government and partners, UNICEF will hold annual reviews and mid and end-term evaluation exercises to ensure that programme design remains optimally focused to achieve impact for children.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Mozambique-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017-2020

Convention on the Rights of the Child relevant articles: 6-7, 12, 19, 23-24, 26-30, 34, 37, 39-40, 42

The country programme is linked to all Strategic Plan outcomes.

Nutrition

National priorities: The Government five-year plan (*Plano quinquenal do Governo*): Priority 2 (Developing human and social capital); and Priority 3 (Promoting employment, productivity and competitiveness).

UNDAF 1. Vulnerable populations are more food secure and better nourished.
Indicators: Percentage of households with chronic food insecurity; Prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under five years.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
By 2020, children in the first 1,000 days in high burden provinces have improved nutritional status.	Prevalence of stunting among 0 to 59 month old children. *Baseline: 43%; Target 35%* Percentage of children aged 6 to 23 months receiving the minimum acceptable diet. *Baseline 13%; Target 20%* Percentage of children aged 0 to 5 months who are exclusively breastfed. *Baseline: 43%, Target 50%* Proportion of households consuming adequately iodized salt *Baseline: 45%; Target 80%*	All: National nutrition survey	1. By 2020, strengthened sub-national-level human and institutional capacities to coordinate, monitor and evaluate government multi-sectoral, food and nutrition security policies and action plans. 2. By 2020, evidence-based national nutrition-related policies, legislation, strategies, and plans are adopted and implementation monitored. 3. By 2020, service providers (public and private) and communities collaborate to provide infant and young child nutrition services.	Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition The Ministry of Health The Nutrition Partners Forum The United Nations Donors Civil society organizations Academic institutions	4 000	24 000	28 000

Health							
National priorities: The Government five-year plan (*Plano quinquenal do Governo*): Priority 2: (Developing human and social capital).							
UNDAF 6: People equitably access and use quality health, water and sanitation services. Indicators: Institutional maternal mortality ratio.							
UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
By 2020, people, particularly women and young children, have more equitably access and use quality health and nutrition services.	Percentage of districts with at least 80 per cent coverage of Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (DTP)-containing vaccine for children less than 1 year old. Baseline: 88%; Target: 95 %	Health management information system (HMIS)	1. By 2020, primary health care facilities have increased capacity to deliver quality integrated maternal and new-born health services. 2. By 2020, health workers at facility and community level are better equipped to provide and stimulate demand for quality integrated child-health services. 3. By 2020, health workers at community and primary-care level have increased capacity to identify, enrol and treat children with severe acute malnutrition. 4. By 2020, HIV positive pregnant and lactating women and children adhere to HIV services. 5. By 2020, health sector policy, strategy, plans and budgets use evidence to build a stronger health and nutrition system.	Ministry of Health The Health Partners Group The GAVI Alliance The Paediatric Association Civil society and academia	10 000	42 000	52 000
	Percentage of new-borns receiving post-natal care within two days of birth (postpartum). Baseline: 62%; Target 90%	Demographic and health survey (DHS)/HMIS					
	Coverage of antiretroviral treatment among all children aged 0 to 14. Baseline: 48%; Target 80%	The national malaria and HIV indicator survey (IMASIDA)					
	Percentage of Children aged 6 to 59 months affected by severe acute malnutrition reached with quality treatment, defined as children recovered. Baseline: 20% Target: 40%	DHS/surveys (target), HMIS analysis (achieved)					

Water and sanitation							
National priorities: The Government five-year plan (*Plano quinquenal do Governo*): Priority 2: (Developing human and social capital).							
UNDAF 6: People equitably access and use quality health, water and sanitation services. Indicators: Percentage of people using safe and sustainable water supply facilities in rural and urban areas; Percentage of people using safe and sustainable sanitation facilities in rural and urban areas.							
UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
By 2020, people in targeted rural, small towns, and peri-urban areas use sustainable and safe drinking water services, adequate sanitation and improved hygiene practices.	Percentage of people using safe and sustainable water supply facilities in rural and urban areas of target districts. Baseline: Rural52%; Urban-85% (2014); Target: Rural-75%; Urban-90% Percentage of people using safe and sustainable sanitation facilities in rural and urban areas of target districts. Baseline: Rural 15%; Urban 50% (2014); Target: Rural 50%, Urban 80% Percentage of people practising open defecation. Baseline: Rural 52%; Urban-13%; Total 39%; (2015); Target: Rural 30%; Urban 8%	AI[1]: National household surveys	1. By 2020, government capacity improved at national and decentralized levels in policy development, planning, monitoring, coordination, programme implementation, resource leveraging and budgeting for equitable and sustainable access to WASH services. 2. By 2020, communities in target rural and peri-urban areas, small towns, schools and health centres, have access to sustainable water services and scalable service delivery models. 3. By 2020, communities in target rural and peri-urban areas, small towns, schools and health centres, achieve open defecation free status, with increased access to adequate sanitation services, improved hygiene practices, scalable approaches and alternative financing mechanisms. 4. By 2020, government has increased capacity to lead and coordinate humanitarian WASH partnerships to meet the needs of impacted populations.	Ministries of public works, housing and water resources The Administration for Water Supply and Sanitation Development banks Bilateral partners, non-governmental organizations, and district governments	12 000	32 000	44 000

Education							
National priorities: The Government five-year plan (*Plano quinquenal do Governo*): Priority 2: (Developing human and social capital).							
UNDAF 3: Children, youth and adults benefit from an inclusive end equitable quality education system. Indicators: Gross completion rates EP2; Percentage of third grade students achieving the basic literacy and numeracy of the first cycle of primary education.							
UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
By 2020, more children have equitable access to early learning and complete primary education, acquiring basic literacy and numeracy competencies.	Gross completion rate for primary education (EP2). Baseline: 44%; Target 60%	Education management information system	1. By 2020, children aged 3 to 6 have increased access to early learning and school readiness programmes in selected districts in Zambézia. 2. By 2020, more primary teachers have improved pedagogical competencies and are better motivated to produce effective learning of literacy and numeracy. 3. By 2020, vulnerable children, especially adolescent girls, access and complete primary education in safe and conducive school environments. 4. By 2020, education duty-bearers at national, sub-national and school levels have increased capacity to plan, manage, monitor, and apply policies and regulations.	Ministry of Education and Human Development National Institute for Development of Education Provincial education authorities	12 000	20 000	32 000
	Percentage of third grade students achieving the basic literacy and numeracy of the first cycle of primary education. Baseline: 6.3% literacy; Target: 12% (literacy and numeracy)	National learning assessment					

Child protection

National priorities: The Government five-year plan (*Plano quinquenal do Governo*): Priority 1 (Consolidating national unity, peace and sovereignty); Priority 2 and Pillar I (Guarantee democratic rule of law, good governance and decentralization).

UNDAF 5: Poor and most vulnerable people benefit from a more effective system of social protection.
Indicators: Percentage of households living in absolute poverty; Gini coefficient.
UNDAF 4: Disadvantaged women and girls benefit from comprehensive policies, norms and practices that guarantee their human rights
Indicators: Percentage of women who consider justifiable any form of violence against women and girls; Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 who were first married or in union before age 18.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
By 2020, the poorest and most marginalized children benefit from a more effective child and social protection system.	Percentage of children under-five whose birth is registered Baseline: 48%; Target: 80%	DHS	1. By 2020, a CRVS system is rolled out and operational nation-wide. 2. By 2020, a national child-sensitive social protection strategy operationalized in six target provinces. 3. By 2020, multi-sectoral collaboration with government and civil society to prevent and address violence against children, child marriage and other harmful practices is formed and functional. 4. By 2020, strengthened legal framework and justice services adequately respond to children in contact or in conflict with the law.	Ministries of justice, interior, state administration, gender, children and social action Donors First Lady's Cabinet Civil society	12 000	33 000	45 000
	Number of children enrolled into the new child grant programme Baseline: 0; Target: 50,000	Government report					
	Number of children, aged 0 to 17 years living in formal foster care (including adoption and guardianship). Baseline: 2,142; Target: 6,000	Supreme Court data					
	Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 married before age 18 and 15. Baseline: Less than 18 – 48%; Target: Less than 18 – 40 %. Baseline: Less than 15 – 14%; Target: less than 15 – 6%	DHS					
	Percentage of child violence, exploitation and abuse cases dealt with by the courts.	Supreme Court reports					

	Baseline: TBC Target: 15% increase						

Adolescents and social norms							
National priorities: The Government five-year plan (*Plano quinquenal do Governo*): Priority 2: (Developing human and social capital); and Priority 3 (Promoting employment, productivity and competitiveness).							
UNDAF 7: Adolescents and youth actively engaged in decisions that affect their lives, health, well-being and development opportunities. Indicators: Percentage of 15 to 24 year olds tested for HIV in past 12 months that received results.							
UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
By 2020, adolescents, particularly girls, their families and communities adopt key healthy and protective behaviours and are engaged in the development process.	Number of new infections in adolescents (ages 10 to 19) Baseline: TBC Target: 30% decrease compared to 2015 data	Spectrum yearly report	1. By 2020, multi-sector coordination on adolescent-sensitive issues, evidence-based policies and strategies, with a focus on HIV/AIDS, in place. 2. By 2020, disadvantaged children, adolescents and families benefit from behavioural change programming on integrated sector priorities. 3. By 2020, more adolescents engaged in participation platforms are empowered to promote child rights in focus provinces.	Ministries of information, health, education, and youth and sports The National AIDS Council The Civil Society Forum for Child Rights The Inter-Confessional Council of Religions Civil society	10 000	16 000	26 000
	Number of adolescents aged 15 to 19 who were tested for HIV and received their results in the past 12 months. Baseline: TBC Target: 20% increase from 2016 IMASIDA baseline	IMASIDA					
	Percentage of adolescent girls (ages 10 to 15) that have suffered violence and reported Baseline: 34 %; Target: 50%	DHS					
	Number of adolescent-initiated advocacy initiatives. Baseline: 0; Target 6	Non-governmental organization reports					

Social inclusion							
National priorities: The Government five-year plan (*Plano quinquenal do Governo*): Priority 1 and Pillar I (Consolidating national unity, peace and sovereignty).							
UNDAF 2: Poor people benefit equitably from sustainable economic transformation. Indicators: Gini index. **UNDAF 8**: All people benefit from democratic and transparent governance institutions and systems that ensure peace consolidation, human rights and equitable service delivery Indicators: Percentage of state budget allocated towards poverty reduction interventions.							
UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
All children benefit from evidence-based social and economic policies that address multi-dimensional poverty and advance the equitable realization of their rights.	Percentage of national budget allocated to key poverty reducing economic sectors. Baseline: 56 %; Target: 60 %	Government	1. By 2020, quality research, analyses and evaluation on multiple dimensions of child poverty and deprivations inform policies and strategies for inclusive and equitable development. 2. By 2020, national plans and budgets and legislative scrutiny bolster equitable child-focused investment. 3. By 2020, data and citizen participation inform effective sub-national government plans and budgets. 4. By 2020, evidence on efficiency and effectiveness inform the scale up of and investment in sustainable social protection systems and policies.	Ministry of Economy and Finance National Statistics Institute Parliament Provincial planning and budgeting directorates	8 000	5 000	13 000
	Growth elasticity of poverty index. Baseline:0.47 (2009); Target: 0.90	Government					
	Percentage of children living in extreme poverty.	Government Poverty Survey					

Programme effectiveness							
UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
Country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for children.	Number of semi-annual programme review held. Baseline: 2; Target:2	Annual review reports	1. UNICEF staff and partners are provided guidance, tools and resources to effectively plan and monitor programmes. 2. UNICEF staff and partners are provided tools, guidance and resources for effective advocacy and partnerships on child rights issues with stakeholders. 3. Strategies to address cross-cutting issues related to child rights are developed and applied.	United Nations organizations Civil society organizations Media Private sector Academia	7 696	8 000	15 696
	Percentage of country programme results annually on track or achieved. Baseline: 85%; Target:90%	RAM database					
Total resources					**75 696**	**180 000**	**255 696**